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Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Lucky Mr. Morrison.

The Hon. WILLIAM RUFUS MORRISON should send a letter of thanks to the Hon. JEHU BAKER. If that venerable statesman had not beaten him in the Congress election in the Eighteenth Illinois district last fall, Mr. Morrison's salary would now be \$5,000, and not \$7,500. Besides, in his new post, the great Horizontalist will be able to see the country as he rides from city to city with the ease if not the magnificence of the Civil Service on an examining tour. Still, as Mr. Monnison's desire for exertion hardly amounts to a passion, he may prefer to be a sitting rather

In any case, he ought to thank Uncle JRHU. It is better to be an I. S. Commissioner with an army of clerks under him, than to be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee with only one clerk. It is more joy to sit upon railway managers than to be sat upon by protectionist majorities. It will be more fun, although perhaps just about as unsafe, to cut down rates than to cut down duties Desidedly Mr. Morrison ought to get along on his Commission than he did or would in Congress. Moreover, his chances of returning to Congress in the dark forward and abysm of time are as dim as the tearturbid eyes of Brother WATTERSON'S goddess

Mr. MORBISON has reason for thankfulness. We hope he will like his new post. We are sure that he will try and not overwork himself. But we implore him to be gentler to the railroads than he was to the tariff.

The Appeal for Ireland.

The address of the President of the Irish National League of America, which we published yesterday, should receive an immediate and generous response from the peo-ple of this country. Public meetings should at once be held in all our cities and large towns to protest against the brutal coercion of a kindred people which has been guilty of no wrong. All Americans worthy of their birthright ought to denounce from press and pulpit, as well as the platform, the resolve of the British Government to rob Irishmen of what all freemen consider the bulwarks of liberty-immunity from summary arrest on mere suspicion, and the right to a speedy trial by a jury of their neighbors.

Such a violation of the guarantees of personal security is repugnant under any circumstances to fair-minded men, but there are reasons why at this time, and on this side of the Atlantic, it should provoke a universal outburst of indignation and rebuke. The effect of the violent and vindictive course on which the Tory Ministers have entered-the inevitable and therefore presumably designed effect-will be to place a starving peasantry at the mercy of flinthearted landlords. On the other hand, the avowed purpose of the Crimes bill is to stamp out the National League, which itself has abjured violence and patiently adhered to constitutional methods. To invoke coercion for such ends is a public crime, and, as such, it is abjured by Mr. GLADSTONE and

the English democracy itself.

A general and earnest demonstration of feeling in this country might be at this grave conjuncture of the utmost benefit to Ireland. It might at the last moment shake the intentions of Salisbury and Balfour, or, even should they carry through their bill, it might paralyze its execution. For obvious cogent reasons the moral interposition of the greatest English-speaking nation would have at the present time an influence over British public opinion which it could never have exercised before. Other coercion bills. if passed at all, have been backed by overwhelming majorities of both the chief political parties of Great Britain. But now Great Britain is itself sharply divided in opinion as regards the justice or the wisdom of resorting to coercion. If the BALFOUR Crimes bill is carried through the present House of Commons, it will be in the teeth not merely of five-sixths of the Irish delegation, but of the greatest British states man living, and of two hundred British Liberals who reflect the sentiments and wishes of nearly the whole of Wales, of more than half of Scotland, and nearly one-half of England. With their own country split into two camps on the question of coercion, British citizens could hardly fall to be profoundly moved by an ardent, well-timed, and wisely framed appeal to their reason and their conscience from the American republic.

Besides, it is to be remembered that the Tories and Unionists themselves are not giving a united and vigorous support to the programme of brute force. Not only did some thirty Conservatives refrain from voting in Friday's division on the propriety of giving precedence to the Crimes bill, but it now turns out that three of the Liberal dissidents cooperated with their old comrades, the Gladstonians. It is true that of the more moderate Conservatives Lord IDDESLEIGH is dead, Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH is on the Continent, and Lord Carnaryon is in virtual retirement. But all of these men have sympathizers and disciples in the party rank and file, and now Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, who has returned to London, can lead them if he will. It might require but little pressure to impel him once more into the path of conciliation, from which, as experience has shown, no party can diverge with safety.

At all events, the time has come to speak out earnestly and loudly. Then, whether our voices, raised in warning and entrenty, shall or shall not avail to stay the hand of the present British Government, we shall at have played a part worthy of men vitally concerned in the welfare of their Irish brethren, and in the honor and the concord of the whole English-speaking world.

A Place of Torture for Girls.

A few days ago the police were searching for a young woman who had become separated from her mother while the two were walking near Thirty-third street. They were unable to find her, but, happily, she made her own way home late in the evening in a dazed condition.

She was the niece of a police Sergeant, and a recent graduate of the Normal College, who had obtained a place as teacher, which not long ago she was obliged to give up because her mind had become unsettled in consequence of the severe study exacted at that cruel school. This poor girl was another of the many victims of the torture there inflicted under the name of education, though it is only occasionally that peculiar circum-

stances, like those in her case, bring their sufferings to the knowledge of the public.

A year or two ago, it will be remembered, a young girl, who had failed to pass an examnation at the Normal College, ran away from home and sought refuge in domestic service rather than undergo the terrible ordeal of returning to study for which she was altogether unequal. We know of the case of a third girl whose hair turned prematurely gray as a consequence of the mental and nervous strain to which she was subjected there, and a fourth, her sister, broke down entirely during her course, and was obliged to leave the chool. These are only typical cases which have chanced to come to our knowledge, and they are merely a few out of many.

It is not alone the severe study which overtaxes the girls at that showy institution. That is bad enough, but they are also kept under a nervous strain by reason of the spirit of competition and emulation which is there engendered. They are driven with whip and spur; and if a girl is ambitious of excellence, eager for progress, and conscien-tiously disposed to study, she is goaded on so long as there is any nervous force left to send her forward. The more docile and assiduous she is the worse it is for her, and the greater her zeal the more merciless her treatment.

This Normal College, in truth, is a horrible institution and a disgrace to civilization, for it imposes upon young women a course of study and discipline which does violence to physiological laws. As we have said, it is a place of torture for the sensitive and delicate teminine organization, and the cruelty is applied and practised at a period of the life of a girl when she is least able to withstand it. Because girls can be made more amenable to discipline, because they are more patient and long-suffering, this college drives them harder than boys are driven at any of the colleges to which they are sent.

Yet for what was the Normal School established? It was simply to train young women to be teachers in the public schools, and the plan of such an institution was borrowed from Germany by DE WITT CLINTON, who recommended the foundation of a seminary for teachers in his message as Governor to the Legislature of this State in 1825. But a mere school for teachers did not satisfy the ambition of those in charge of our Normal School. They wanted a full-blown college, so that they could be called professors, and draw salaries corresponding to their increased dignity. Accordingly the Normal School was made the Normal College, with a college curriculum, and a faculty of professors of intellectual philosophy, Latin and English, physics and chemistry, French and German, and natural science. Assistant professors and tutors were also provided, and a long and severe course of study was laid down, as if young women went to a normal school to be trained for the chairs of a university. As a matter of fact, they go there simply to learn how to give boys and girls instruction in such elementary branches as properly belong to a system of free popular education. They want no other training than that which fits them to become teachers of common schools, and for the most part of primary schools. Whatever else is imposed upon them at the Normal College is unnecessary and useless. and the course of study really requisite for training her as a teacher would not at all overtax a girl of average intellectual and physical capacity. It is the work beyond this that wears her out, and sends her from the pretentious college ill prepared to stand the strain of teaching, even if it does not consign her to chronic invalidism and perhaps to insanity.

Simply as an act of humanity this Normal College should be abolished, and a simple training school for teachers substituted.

Albany's Estimate of Greatness.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Albany Argus, has been carrying on an election to determine, after the manner of certain English examples, who are the twelve greatest living men, or twelve living greatest men. The vote cast was pretty small, Albany being too familiar with great men to take any special interest in the subject. The result of the election, however, is rather interesting. Bis-MARCK stands at the head of the list, with sixteen votes, beating Mr. GLADSTONE by one vote. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS has fourteen. Mr. CONKLING and Mr. PARNELL tie with nine. GROVER CLEVELAND and HENRY M. STANLEY have seven each. Mr. CLEVELAND'S researches after the colored vote doubtless won him this association in honor with the African explorer, George Bancroft, von MOLTKE, and LEO XIII. come next, with six each. ALLEN GRANBERY THURMAN and W. TECUMSEH SHERMAN get five. Mr. JAY GOULD, the Hon, GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, and Gen. BOULAN-GER make up a big four. It is interesting to see Brother EDMUNDS pinned in between JAY GOULD's breastworks and Brother BLAINE's musket.

The Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL is in the threes with three of the greatest and one of the best advertised men living. His associates are Cardinal Manning, Herbert Spen-CER. JOHN RUSKIN and Monsieur BARTHOLDI.

But the list of men who get one vote is the most interesting and the funniest. It shows, too, how even mighty men are shabbily treated by fame. To think that anybody even in Albany should not know the middle initial of Our Own Evarts, or should interpolate one into the venerated appellation of John SHERMAN! But here is the list of ones:

"DANIEL MANNING, JOHN SHERMAN, JAMES GORDON BEN RETT, JOHN G. WHITTIER, CARDINAL NEWMAN, HEMRI GEORGE, WILLIAM B. EVARTS, Gen. SHERIDAN, ARRAM S HEWIT, CTRUS W. FIRLD, LAWSON TAIT, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, JOHN L. SCILIVAN, JEFFERSON DAVIS, T. DE WITT TALEAGE, MUNKACSY, JOHN G. SHERMAN, Dr. MCCOSH. JOSEPH PULITRER, DANIEL W. VOORHEES, HETT KRUPP FRANCIS KRINAN, G. I. TUCKER, MARK HOPEINS, MRIS SONIER, A. B. COLVIN, CASTELAR."

Some names in this list are dear as well as famous, and some are obscure. On the whole, it is impossible to praise the discrimination of the Albany special voters. Yet in one election they have been singularly felicitous. They have put the name of Mr. JOSEPH PULIZER, the renowned Hungarian slugger, in the list with that of the Hon. JOHN L. SULLIVAN. But in associating Mr. Pulitzen's name with that of men of intelligence and cultivation they have leaned rather to the side of justice than to that of mercy.

The Difference.

Mr. HENRY CABOT LODGE told the Providence Republicans last Friday night that if the Democrats should carry Rhode Island next month, "the story will go abroad that Rhode Island has gone for CLEVELAND and Free Trade.

Mr. Longe is much too clever a man not o know better than that. If the Democrats should carry Rhode Island, the story would go abroad that the intolerant and corrupt oligarchy which has ruled it so long and so ill has at last been beaten; and that a nodern, tolerant, democratic Rhode Island of equal suffrage and equal rights has begun. That is what a Democratic victory in

Rhode Island would mean. A Democratic victory, and you know it as well as anybody. Mr. Longe, is not and cannot be a Free Trade victory any more than a Free Trade victory can be a Democratic victory. And a

Democratic victory is not a CLEVELAND victory any more than a CLEVELAND victory is ocratic victory.

Next to his delightful and lovely personal qualities, the most noticeable thing about Mr. WILLIAM R. TRAVERS was the conspicuous place he occupied in the public mind. Although he had never held office, or been the leader of any popular movement, or had equalled any one of a dozen or more of the great financial figures of Wall street, he was known from one end of the country to the other as an object of interest and respect to those who lacked his acquaintance, and of admiration and affection to those who enjoyed it. He had crowds of friends, and we do not believe that he had a single enemy.

His peculiar position among his fellows might in a great measure be attributed to his extraordinary wit, and to the additional fact that he never was known to use it to hurt a single soul. It was always at his command, but it was always wielded with a kindly humor that softened its edge, although that was as keen as that of any man we ever met. But we do not think that the public estimation of Mr. TRAVERS rested upon this characteristic. He was a man of a broad and accurate mind. He took an active interest in politics and in public affairs. His opinion was valuable, his judgment worth having. He impressed all men as much with the solidity of his intelligence as with the brightness of his ideas. His disposition was generous, affectionate, and kind-hearted to the last degree. He found a great deal of happiness in life, and much of it in the happiness of others; and while those who were with him might have had their minds turned chiefly to his amusing conversation, they knew that he was a very able man, and of a most sweet and gentle nature. It was upon these higher qualities that the general estimate of his friends and of the public was solidly established.

What sort of unity is there in the Republican party of New York when such a nomina-tion as that of JAMES ARKELL to be a Railroad Commissioner has to be withdrawn because the Republican Senators will not confirm it?

Our valued contemporary, the Buffalo Courier, takes a cheering view of the act of Congress making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to gather information about marriage and divorce. "The statistics," says the Courier, if carefully and judiciously gathered, will be

They will differ radically, then, from the orlinary run of statistics collected under approprintions of Congress.

Our attention has been directed to a newspaper called the Evening Post. It is still issued n this town, and it has a circulation of about 5,000 copies, perhaps not so many. Upon this elect remnant it ekes out a lingering existence. Which implies ingenuity.

The Dauntless made a good record after all. With 328 miles in one day and sixteen knots for two consecutive hours of that day to her credit, she is still worthy of her name Such sympathy, however, will be felt for her crew. In the last days of the voyage, there be ing no fresh water, they were compelled to drink ale, claret, and champagne. Such are the hardships of a life upon the deep.

The Court Journal of Teheran contains a report of the ceremonies which attended the Excellency the Hon, EVERARD SPENCER PRATT. the new Minister of the United States near the court of his Majesty. Mr. PRATT's speech, which is printed in the Persian language. contains all the appropriate compliments of the occasion, and does great credit to the imagination and the of the distinguished diplomatist. Coming as he does from Alabama, the land of flowers in America, we do not doubt that Mr. PRATT finds himself quite at home among the nightingales and roses of that ancient and famous kingdom For the rest, the Court Journal speaks very highly of the manner in which his speech was pronounced, and the Shah appears to have been greatly pleased with President CLEVE-LAND's new representative.

Col. ALEXANDER BACON, Chairman of the Brooklyn investigating committee, adjourned yesterday, telling witnesses to be present at the committee's sittings on Friday, while the committee legally expires on Thursday. Cool.

The experiment of collecting the contents of ash barrels at night is to be tried in Capt. WILLIAMS'S precinct, and everybody with eyes and a nose must hope that it will be a success The people of this town are forced at present to have altogether too many ashes strewn upon their heads.

At the meeting of the Manhattan Temperance Association last Sunday night, one of the speakers suggested that if the police force is unable to keep the saloons closed on Sundays the militia should be called out. Yet even the militia in the heat of marching might be conquered by thirst.

Though bleak the March winds blow, men's hearts are glad. Joy of the springtide, lo, comes the planked shad!

The President May Go West.

From the Chicago Tribune. The President seems to be in carnest about The Fresteent Section to be in carries about taking a Western trip. To-day Postmaster-General Vilas took Mesars. Powell and Morse of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Hallroad to the White House and introduced them to Mr. Cleveland. After some pleasant talk, Mr. Powell said: "Aren't you coming West pretty soon, Mr. President? Our people would all be glad to see you."

"I am considering the advisability of a Western trip," add Mr. Cleveland." and if I can arrange it I shall not said Mr. Cleveland, "and if I can arrange it I shall not

Mrs. Cleveland Likes the Sunday Papers.

From the Philadelphia Press Mrs. Cleveland takes a lively interest in all society matters, especially such as pertain to Washing-ton, and is an interested reader of the daily papers, through the columns of which in this way she gains a more intimate acquaintance with the leaders of the gay world than would otherwise be possible. The Sunday papers are a great pleasure to her, as they er itemize the events of the week, and she often enjoys a hearty laugh over the ridiculous speeches and actions attribu her in certain matters, but which have really no other foundation than the lively imagination of the writer There is very little personal gossip relating to herself or the President which escapes her notice, for much that suld not otherwise come under her personal attenti marked or clipped and sent to her by friends

Pighting Joe Pulitzer's Able Becord.

Sometimes, as in this instance-though very arely, as we are glad to say—The Sus speaks from an accomplete knowledge of the record. It says: Brother Shafer has no pugilistic record that we know of, and Brother Pulitzer shows an equal number of de-feats and victories. He bested Brother Joseph Howard, but he was himself walioped by Brother Bill Hyde of St.

Besides these celebrated encounters, Brother Pulitze has shot a Missouri legislator in the toe. He has also been rammed through a valuable plate-glass window o Fifth street. Moreover, he has fought to a draw wit Brother Stilson Hutchins, now of the Wash It is no raw recruit, but the scarred vetera mbats, that Lawyer Shafer is about to tackle.

An International Cremation Congress.

An International Cremation Congress.

From the Manchester Guardian.

It is intended to hold an international congress on cremation in September of the present year. The place selected for this grathering of the savants of various countries who are interested in cremation and cometery by given is Mitan. French will be the official initiation of the congress; but the speakers may, if they like, make use of any other languages made in the practice of cremation in different countries, and the frontial coal international league will be proposed. Any other connected with or examinations were an and other advances of the connected with the same and the matches of the proposed of the distribution of the proposed of the distribution of the proposed of the distribution of the present mentions of disposing of the dead, will be open during the congress.

Mr. Frank Fowler has painted a very inter-esting and satisfactory portrait of Mr. Tilden. It is three quarters length, and the likeness is admirable.

WILL ARCRETARY WHITNEY RESIGNS An Intimate Friend Here Contradicts the

Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Secretary Whitney has sen here for two days, as well as Col. Dan Lamont, the resident's private secretary. It has leaked out during heir stay that Mr. Whitney has determined to resign he Secretaryship of the Navy. It has been known mong his intimate riends here for some time that he as been dissatisfied with his position in Washington, and his convorsations with his old associates in the bouth Pennsylvania Railroad deal and other business iterprises have been repeated frequently enough to sach the public ear. Mr. Whitneys.

count of his health gave Mr. Whitney new hope, but it is not to be met, and he became so thoroughly diagnated that he has announced to his friends his positive determination to leave the Cabinot.

One of his most intimate friends here is H. McK. Twombly, the son-in-law of the late William H. Vanderbült, through whom the aunouncement of Mr. Whitney's purpose was made public to-day.

There is a story in quiet administration circles that the President has recomciled Mr. Whitney by asking him to undertake a great political mission during the coming winter. According to this statement Mr. Whitney is to devote his energies to giving Mr. Clevelands askild. New York delegation at the next Democratic National Convention, his reward to he the Treasury appointment in the event of Mr. Cleveland's resel ction. The story is firmly believed by Mr. Uleveland's friends here, and the movements of Mr. Whitney and Col. Lasmont since they have been in New York tend to confirm it. A reporter for THE SUN called upon Mr. H.

McK. Twombly last night at his residence, 684 Fifth avenue, and showed him the above Twombly read it over, and then replied: So far as I am concerned the publication is absolutely without authority. Not only did I not see Secretary Whitney on the occasion of his visit to this city last Saturday, but I have not met him for two months. Therefore any

such announcement as set out in that article could not by any possibility have been made public through me. I know absolutely nothing about it." One of Mr. Whitney's friends said that he believed himself fully competent to speak au-thoritatively upon several of the subjects sug-

thoritatively upon several of the subjects suggested by the foregoing, and that each of the following statements is strictly true:

1. Neither when Mr. Cleveland contemplated taking office, nor when he took office as President, nor at any time since, has Mr. Whitney had any desire for the Treasury Department, and without exception he has absolutely refused to consider or favor suggestions of personal friends that he should go into that department.

2. If any announcement has been made by him of "a positive determination to leave the Cabinet," such announcement has been made to only part of his friends, and is directly contrary to the whole tenor of his most recent and continuous expressions to friends here who would be most likely to be informed by him on this point. No one can say that such a statement has not been made, but that it has been made is as unlikely as Mr. McLean's withdrawal from the Enguire or Mr. Dana's from The Sun,

3. The suggested arrangement between Mr.

THE SUN.

3. The suggested arrangement between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Whitney, and the alloged reconciliation, may be "firmly believed by Mr. Cleveland's friends here," but it certainly is not believed, either firmly or otherwise, nor at all, by those who are friends of both the President and Mr. Whitney, and there are many of these.

hese.
4. Mr. Whitney has not been in New York
"for two days," but he was here from Saturday
morning at 7 o'clock until Saturday at midnight, while he was attending solely to private

DELAWARE'S NEW JUDGE.

He is as Deaf as a Post, but his Appointment An Indication that It will be Deel

WILMINGTON, March 28 .- The appointment of John H. Paynter, Attorney-General of this State, to be Associate Judge from Sussex county, to succeed the late Judge Wootten, ha created a great stir among the politicians. Paynter is about 50 years of age, and is as deal as a post, a complaint that troubles more or ess all the Judges, excepting Judge Grubb. Paynter never had any reputation as a lawyer but having married a daughter of ex-Gov. Stockley, his father-in-law appointed him At-

Stockley, his father-in-law appointed him Attorney-General about two years ago, when George Gray, then Attorney-General, took Secretary Bayard's seat in the Senate. Paynter married Stockley's daughter in opposition to the old man's wishes, and was not allowed to enter the latter's house for years. However, like most stern papas, he became reconciled, and made Paynter Attorney-General. Paynter named as his assistant John Biggs, a young lawyer of good family, but with little or no practice. Paynter's deafness and spell of sickness prevented him from taking an active part in the duties of his office.

Last fall Benjamin T. Biggs, the father of John, was elected Governor, and succeeded Gov. Biggs Wootten very considerately died. Paynter had strenuously opposed the election of Gov. Biggs, and there were one or two capable Democratic lawyers in Sussex county besides Paynter who would have made fair Judges, but that would not do. In spite of the protests of the entire Sussex delegation in the Legislature, who objected to the elevation of Paynter to the bench, the Governor promoted him, thus giving his son John a chance to become Attorch, the Governor promoted him, thus bench, the Governor promoted him, thus giving his son John a chance to become Attorney-General, a place much sought after. Paynter is appointed for life, and John Blggs will be
Attorney-General for five years, that being the
term regardless of when the nomination is
made. The appointment of Paynter will be a
death blow for Gov. Biggs politically.

Appointments by the President. WASHINGTON, March 28.-The President made

the following appointments to day:
Daniel A. Carpenter to be Pension Agent at Knoxville, Tenn.: Charles W. Irish of Iowa City, Iowa, to be Surveyor-General of Nevada; William C. Hall of Salt Lake City to be Secretary of Utah Territory; Richard D. Gwy-

city to be Secretary of Utah Territory; Richard D. Gwyder of Covington, Ky., to be agent for the Indians of the Colville Agency, Washington Territory; James R. Jordan of Virginia to be Marshal for the Western District of Virginia.

Fostmasters—John H. Firey at Aberdeen, Dakota, vice Charles W. Hashings at Brookings, Dakota, vice George, W. Hopp, removed; H. C. Rasmussen at Devil's Lake, Dakota, vice H. C. Hanborough, removed: Esra W. Foucht at Reddield, Dakota, vice Ulery G. Rising, removed; Allison M. Cavan at El Faso, Ill., vice M. H. Cassell, removed: Frauris R. Rouschiel at Burlington, Wis., vice Charles W. Wood, commission expired.

New Plant for the Brooklyn Navy Yard. WASHINGTON, March 28. - Chief Instructor Wilson, who is now at Chester inspecting the craiser Chicago, is expected to return to this city to-morrow to give formal instructions to the Board appointed to con sider and report upon the additional machinery and sider and report upon the additional machinery and plant necessary to enable the Department to undertake the construction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard of one of the new GUSU ton vessels authorized to be built. The Board is composed of Naval Constructor Pook and Assistant Constructors Hoover and Wilson. The Bureau of Naval Intelligence has collected a mass of information that will be submitted to the Board relative to the latest discoveries in naval construction, and in addition there will be placed before it the results of Naval Constructor Hielborn's close inquiries into the plant and appliances used in the largest European deckyards. Some of these devices are understood to be of great value, and are as yet practically unknown to the shipwrights of America.

Stables that are to Cost \$125,000.

SYRACUSE, March 28.-Workmen began the removal to-day of a fine block of residences, creeted five or six years ago by John Crouse, the millionaire grocer of this city, in order to make room for the palatial stables which D. Edgar Crouse, the heir to all the riches. is to build upon the site. The model is to be Frank Work's barn in New York, Mr. trouse, who is well known at Karatoga and on the Harlem road as a horseman, is the owner of King Aimont and several other fast steppers. At Saratoga he was the only man who pretended to give the late W. H. Yanderbilt a dusty hunt when the railroad magnate was behind Maud S. and Early Rose. Mr. Crouse's stables will cost \$125,000.

Whiskey in the Wall.

Sr. Louis, March 28.-Deputy United States Marshal Wheeler of St. Louis raided a cracked whiskey ranch about two miles from Newmalls, Mo., yesterday Peter Niewig, an old offender. 70 years old, was arrested and in a false cellar were found eighty gallons of fine old whickey. The dwelling house and outlonges were searched, with no result. Finally, in an impocent little alcove cut off from the grannry and adjoining a well the still house was encountered, but the still was absent. The worm tub, furnace, a shince box, and new askess were there, but the still had been removed as if hastily, While probing around they accidentally struck a hollow walk and on tearing it down found five ten gallon kegs of the luscious mountain dew.

A Blg Cave-in.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 28 .- A cave-in ocurred over the workings of the Delaware and Hudson ompany's mines in Plains las: night, and the ground settled about four feet. Several pieces of property were greatly damaged. Cracks eighteen inches in width can be seen on the surface, and there are indications that there will be another and a more serious cave in before many days. Watchmen have been stationed along the many days. Watchmen have been stationed along the main highways to warn people not to venture over and to provent vehicles from crossing the dangerous road leading to the cave in.

Cars Rolled Over and Over.

PIEDMONT, Mo., March 28 .- A train on the FIRDMONT, MO., MATCH 20.—A train on the Jron Mountain road mot with an accident at Hilliard. Mo., to-day. A broken rail caused the ladies' coach and Pullman sleeper to leave the tracks and turn over, badly damaging both cars. Mrs. Honey cut heids child in her the child was killed and also was badly injured, and to were several other passenters. The train was unoving rapidly, and the coaches turned over and over.

David Bonnett Mill. He is politically the pupil of the two great levernors, Heratic Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden. THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Relief of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, March 28,-Chairman Baker the Assembly Judiciary Committee offered a concurrent resolution this evening to so amend the Judiciary article of the State constitution some 600 cases behind. The amendment will have to wait two years before it can be voted on by the people, and by that time the need of relief will be more pressing. The proposed amendment provides that whenever there shall be such an accumulation of causes on calendar of the Court of Appeals that the public interests require a more speedy disposition thereof, the Court may cer-tify that fact to the Governor, who shall therepreme Court to sit as Associate Judges in the Court of Appeals and form part of said court, and they shall continue to sit as such until all he causes which were upon said calendar at the time of making such certificate shall have been determined. The Legislature shall provide by appropriate legislation for dividing the court, as thus constituted, into two divisions. court, as thus constituted, into two divisions, and for otherwise carrying this provision into effect, and either division shall be competent to determine any cause on said calendar."

Judge Green's bill to tax corporations half a mill on each per cent. of dividend on interest or indebtedness passed the Assembly. The minimum tax under the bill is three mills. The bill is endorsed by the Comptroller.

Mr. Baker's bill for the appointment of a Commission to revise, arrange, and prepare a code of evidence, passed the Senate and goes to the Governor.

oods of evidence, passed the tothe Governor.

One of Mr. Cantor's land transfer reform bills passed the Assembly. It provides for short forms of deeds and mortgages. The other land bills are delayed by the fight between the block and lot system. bills are delayed by the fight between the block and lot system.

Senator Murphy had the bill to prevent blackmall through the sale of newspapers on the elevated roads ordered to a third reading.

The bill to repeal the Methodist Church property act passed the Senate by the aid of Senator Dunham. This bill is fought over every year. A few sessions ago a bill was passed to take the control of Methodist Church property from the individual trustees and give it to the Bishopa. The trustees now want it back. Undertaker Merritt is interested in the question.

it to the Bishops. The trustees now want to back. Undertaker Merritt is interested in the question.

Mr. McAdams's bill to exempt building loan associations from the corporation tax passed the Assembly.

The Governor sent a veto of one of Senator Fagan's bills affecting Queens county on the ground that it was special legislation, and the end could be effected better by a general act that would not be limited in its application to Queens county.

The Speaker announced this evening that there were 150 bills on the order of third roading, and at the rate the Assembly is going it would take two weeks to pass them. The rules directly and explicitly provide that at least two lists of bills up for third reading be posted in conspicuous places in the Assembly chamber. No such thing has been done, and the declaration of the Bpeaker or individual investigation is the only way to find out what is being done behind the clerk's desk or how the calandar stands. The Speaker said that all the bills on the desk could be quickly passed if nothing else were done, and all the evening the Clerk read bills, called the roll, and tried to drum up 65 votes to pass the bills. The Assembly has settled down to pass bills like a sausage machine.

semony has settled down to pass ones like a sausage machine.

The Marvin bill to repeal the Smith Mandamus act came up for debate in the Senate. The New York Senators opposed the repeal on the ground of special legislation, and the country members favored it. The Senators talked until everybody was sleepy, and adjourned without a vote.

THE HURLBURT DIVORCE CASE.

Favor of the Wife. NEWPORT, March 28 .- It looks as though Mr. Henry A. Hurlburt, Jr., of New York, son of Henry A. Hurlburt, a director of the Garfield National Bank and a trustee of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, would wake up on Sunday morning next and find that his wife, Mrs. Ella C. Hurlburt, has obtained a divorce from him. She instituted suit against her hus band in the Rhode Island Supreme Court, charging that he is an habitual drunkard and was cruel to her. The case has been fought hard on both sides.

The parties were married in 1869. Mrs. Hurl-burt says that for ten years her husband was very intemperate, and for the last year of their married life was never sober once. She said that sometimes he would be under the influ-ence of liquor when he left the house in the that sometimes he would be under the influence of liquor when he left the house in the morning, and that he always drank in the night, taking liquor up to bed with him. Mrs. Hurlburt told a pitiful story, but it was partly offset by the testimony for the defence. It appeared that at one time Hurlburt was worth \$400.000, but that at the time of Garfield's assasination his stocks steadily declined until he got wiped out. In 1878, however, he gave \$35.000 for a house in Fifty-sixth street. New York, and presented it to his wife. This is now worth \$65,000, and the wife still retains it, despite the fact that Mr. Hurlburt is penniless. He also gave her a life policy, all paid up, for \$20,000, and a large quantity of jew-els, &c., which she still retains. The testimony for the defence showed that young Hurlburt was an abstemeous man, and was lavish in his expenditures on his wife until misfortune came, and that in every way he assisted to make her happy while he had the means.

Mrs. Hurlburt testified that she had resided in Rhode Island since 1883, but she did not say that it was her intention to reside in this State hereafter. Chief Justice Durfee called attention to this omission, and said that if Mrs. Hurlburt wished to amend her testimony and make that point clear, she was at liberty to come into court on Saturday next and do so. This is regarded by the lawyers as settling the case, and it is confidently expected that when the omission is corrected Mrs. Hurlburt will get a divorce.

Can a Husband Open His Wife's Letters

From the St. James's Gazette. The Parisian advocates discussed the delicate question "Has a husband a right to open his wife's letters!" at their last conference, and they decided that he has. A journalist who has consulted several extralegal luminaries on the point finds them, with a singl exception, in substantial agreement with the lawyers An enlightened priest, whose name is not given, answered that the doctrine of the Church was that the husband is

master in the house, and that he had, therefore, a per-fect right to open his wife's letters.

M. de Pressense, the leading Protestant paster in Paris, was somewhat less affirmative; though, as regards wive who had anything to fear from the exercise of the right he supported the decision of the barristers, while in the case of a good wife he could not see how it mattered either way. Alexandre Dumas, looking at the question from the historico-philosophical standpoint, contended that what we know of the relations of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden clearly establishes the right of the husband to inspect his wife's correspondence.

Mme. l'eyrebune's answer was also in the affirmative though she added that the question was of no practice importance, as compromising letters are ne through the post. Nine. Adam was the only dis in her opinion, the husband who opened his wife's letters was nothing more nor less than a blackguard.

A National Anthem.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why don't we adopt at once and forever as our national anthem P. S. Glimore's "Columbia," a most inspiring song of seven verses, the tune of which will never be forgotten by verses, the time of which will never be forgotten by those who heard it played by Gilmoro's band when first introduced at the Academy of Music. New York, on Christmas Day, 1870.

Alegernon S. Sallivan delivered an eloquent address on the subject, George Vandenhoff read the poem, and Miss Imma Thursby song the same, and all before an immense audience. It savery important piece of music in our house, and I wish it could become more widely known.

A. D.

The Suppression of Public Betting in France From the London Dally News.

It was thought that the new measures affecting bookmakers would soon be relaxed if not abandoned altogether, but the dovernment seems determined to proceed with the unast rigor against them. That the stands alone were suppressed seems to have been generally understood from the recent decree, while betting on the book was still to be tolerated.

M. doblet has, however, sent a circular to the prefects enjoining them to see that the new regulation is strictly carried out to the extent of totally suppressing betting in whatever guise on the race course. Any body opening a book is to be arrested, and the money found upon him confiscated if a bet has been extered. The extense and lodes in terms of setting, and argues that it must absolute by the discontinued in order that races may answer the purpose for which they were intended, namely, the involvement of horse breeding. M. toblet declares that he will accept no compromise.

Was There a Schooner Anna of Bungart From the Pull Mall Gazette.

The following is transcribed from a page of a small porketicok found on saturday morning. March 12 in a plut both cut for the saturday morning. March 12 in a plut both cut for the saturday morning. March 12 in a plut both cut for the saturday morning and the saturday of the saturday of

Its Only Rival.

From Life

THE EVENING SUN is not the beet paper in
New York by any means, and it never will be while the
morning Sun continues to shine for all.

A THRILLING TRIP. ed Constitutional Amendment for the Twelve Men in a Tawi Nearly Freeze to

St. Paul, March 28 .- F. B. Thayer, a Pullman car conductor on the Northern Pacific road, gives this graphic account of the perilous trip of a party of twelve made across the river at Bismarck on Thursday night during the ice gorge here. His orders were imperative to cross the river, and he managed to hir five men to take him and six passengers across in a yawl. The flood was at its height, the Missouri River was full of floating ice, and it seemed almost impossible for a boat to live in the angry torrent. A steamer from Bismarck had made a trip early in the day, landing upstream a distance of four miles from Mandan

Mr. Thaver says: looked as though we would make the trip to

"We left the landing about 5 o'clock. It looked as though we would make the trip to Bismarck before dark, as the current was running so swiftly that it was only necessary to steer the boat and keep her nose down stream. Suddenly, and without warning, a squali struck us, the boat almost upset, so violent was the shock, and we shipped a sea that completely filled the bottom of the boat and gave us a ducking. The wind seemed to have started the ice, and we were continually being caught in eddles that would turn the boat around and make it unmanageable even with four strong men at the oars. Once we collided with an ice floe with such force that it seemed as if we should go to the bottom.

"We gradually worked the boat into the treetops that were a few feet above water, secured anchorage, and then discussed the situation. By this time it was quite dark. We had the choice of remaining where we were all night or venturing out into the main channel and taking chances of reaching our destination. We naturally chose the former course. The wind had increased in violence, and soon after dark it began to rain, then hall, and finally gnow. Our clothing was wet through, and finally froze stiff. One of the party had got his feet wet, and changed his stockings; but his shoes froze, and he was so benumbed that he could not get them on again. He then took a coat from his satchel, cut the sleeves we stod up in the boat, stamped, swung our arms to keep our blood in circulation, and resorted to every form of exercise that our eramped position would permit. One of the party finally gave up, and declared he did not care if he did freeze to death, and sank down in the boat.

"I aroused him, and he got up and wanted to fight. The same thing occurred several times during that awful night, and I am satisfied that we should all have perished but for such measures. The roaring of the river and the cracking of the fee were simply awful. At times we could not make ourselves heard, and to add to our discomiliture we could hear quite near us th

MISS DARRY ELOPES.

the is an Heiress and her Lover is the Son NEW BRUNSWICK, March 28.-Miss Lizzie Barry, a handsome blonde, 16 years old, a daughter of David Barry, a retired shipowner,

left her home late on Saturday night, telling her parents that she was going to visit a friend in the lower part of the city. When she did not return at midnight they concluded she would remain with her friend, but when at noon she had not returned, a messenger was sent to the house. He learned that Miss Lizzie had not been there. Then Mr. Barry found in her room a note addressed to his wife, in which the girl said that she was going to New York to be-come the wife of Edward Randolph, a young man whom she met two years ago. said that she was going to New Lorg to become the wife of Edward Randolph, a young man whom she met two years ago.

Randolph had visited the house frequently, but no one suspected that the two were in love and engaged. He is about 23 years old, and is the son of a variety actress in New York, whose stage name, however, is not known. He was employed until quite recently by the New Jorsey Rubber Company, but left there to accept a place in New York. Early this morning Mr. Barry and Detective Gregory went to New York, where they learned that the couple had taken the morning train on the New England road to Boston. A telegram was sent to that city, but the couple had left the train before it reached its destination. Miss Barry will receive a large sum of money when she is 18 years old. It was left to her by an aunt. If possible, Mr. Barry will break of the marriage although marriageable age in this State is 14 years. He has doubts about the marriage having taken place, and thinks Randolph will soon desert her.

OUEER WRINKLES

Punch, Brothers, Punch. Bobby was at church for the first time, and, ter he had dropped a nickel into the contribution box, s turned to his mother and whispered audibly: "Ma, that man didn't ring up my fare."

A Good Catch.

Charley (to his pretty cousin)-Do you know Mand, I understhand that the beautiful girl with Thmith lith balting her trap for me !" Pretty Cousin-Indeed! What kind of a trap is it, Charley-a mones tran! -a mouse trap ?

Presumptuous! !! Stranger-Would you look upon it as pre-

umptuous in me, sir, a stranger, if I were to ask you to oin me in a drink? Another Stranger—Presumptuous? My friend, I'm a And he led the way.

The Mystery Explained.

"Pardon me, sir," he said, politely, "but it strikes me as somewhat odd that so well-dressed a ma

as you are should wear such a shocking pair of shoes Are you doing it on a wager?"
"No, sir," was the reply. "I'm a shoemaker." Dectoring for a Cold.

Old Mrs. Bently (in drug store)-Have ye got

thy prevention?

Clerk-Prevention?

Old Mrs. Bently-Yes. I've got a bad cold, an' I beern leil that an ounce of prevention is better'n a pound of cure for it. Gimmo an ounce. Life in New Jersey Visitor (to resident of Rahway)-That is very odd-looking skeleton you have in the glass case

here, Mr. Redmudd. ere, Mr. Redmudd... Mr. Redmudd...-It is all that remains of poor Jumbo. Visitor...-What was Jumbo when in the flesh ? Mr. Redmudd...-My wife's favorite mosquito.

A Narrow Escape. Amateur Actor (to professional)-Have you ver been injured in any railroad accidents while travelng about the country, Mr. Ham? Professional—I had a leg broken once, on my way

ron Chicago to New York. Amateur—How did it happen! Professional—Trying to get out of the way of a train.

A Blue Grass Idlot. Kentucky Coroner (sarcastically, to witness)— You say that a quart bottle full of whiskey was found in the pockets, and yet you think the unfortunate man

ommitted suicide? Witness—Yes, sir. Kentucky Coroner—Well. If you think that anybody yould commit suicide with a quart of whiskey in his ocket you must be a person of very low intelligence.

Rhymes by the German Barber.

Olt Max vos a prewer, jolly und rich, (But ofen der pest uf der prewers musd die)-Ind vhen he vos chumping der very lasd ditch He called to young Max mit a dear py his eye Saying. "Sing me der song vot I von Uf der virtues of partey und malt;

llow pully dot peer vos for vorkman und King

Young Max filled der tankard und moistened his voice, Und sung uf der clories of bure lagor peer. Und der song tolt uf prewing der olt fushioned Telicious young stock in der fall uf der year He sang uf der hogsheads dot Pismarck could trink, Of der hosts of Deutsch babies vich on it vere fed-Und olt Max died beneeful und habby to din

Vnen from der righd stuff mate und trawn goot und

Uf der choys und der plessings his prewery sbread. Fife year around vent und a couble uf dings Came py dis brinceling uf dollars und kegs; Der prewery grew mit extensions und vings Und his valstcoat -veiled owd like a pase pall mit leg He prewed mit an ice machine all der year round. Und mate up his peer owd mit corn and glucose. In der blace uf der hops, so high-briced py der bound,

He mixed in some quassia his lager to dose. He laughed while he saw his brofits incre He vend der "pool" in to keeb prices high, He shmiled at der dalk dot his peer made disc "If der doctors make money, vy should den gry !"
Choost one pad ding stung him—a boisonous fang—
His prew-hands assempled at a bicnic dem got.
His farder's oit ballad dem choined in und sang.

Vich maddened him so dot he pounced der whole lo His peer made him sick, so he shtuck to chambague, Und reckoned himselluf der pesd feller in town. But his farder's death day came 'round vonce again Und oli Max resubscared in a shirit night gown.

He scoided der poy for his griminal vaya.
But der young veiler said, "Go avay, you're too qveer.
"I haf heard of a batent which pig money haya.
Und I'll prew all my sduff mit oit leather negat year."

AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY.

The Disappearance and Beath of an Aged

DELRI, N. Y., March 28 .- The investigation at Walton, by Coroner W. D. Heimer and is jury, into the circumstances attending the eath of Alexander Cummings, an aged manudeath of Alexander Cummings, an aged manu-facturer of that town, seems to have deepened rather than solved the mystery. Mr. Cum-mings disappeared on the evening of Nov. 18, 1886, under circumstances indicating that he was a victim of robbery and murder. A few days ago his body was found frozen in the ice

was a victim of robbery and murder. A few days ago his body was found frozen in the ice of the Delaware River at a point about five miles below the river bridge at Walton. It was a well-known peculiarity of Mr. Cummings to carry large sums of money on his person, but when his body was found there was only about \$4 in silver in his pockets.

At the inquest about thirty witnesses were examined. All agreed that the night in question was exceedingly dark and stormy. Mrs. Cummings testified that her husband had spoken on several occasions of persons following him on his way home at night, as he feared, with the intention of robbing him. Two witnesses testified that Mr. Cummings had a large roll of bills in his possession on the day preceding his disappearance. Another witness deposed that he met Mr. Cummings at about 75 P. M. on the bridge and in company with a stranger. Three persons living near the bridge testified to hearing at about that hour a sharp cry of distress coming from the direction of the bridge. The jury made a sealed verdien and turned the papers over to the District Attorney for his action.

It is understood that the authorities entertain grave suspicions in connection with the conduct of a young man who left Walton hurriedly on the morning following Mr. Cummings's disappearance, and who has not since been heard of. The young man has a bad reputation in the town, and it is thought that he cam be identified as the stranger seen in the company of Mr. Cummings that night on the bridge. Efforts are being made to find him.

EGG PEDDLER LAWTON'S MURDER

The Confession Made by Samuel F. Bosse Bo fore he was Hanged.

Boston, March 28 .- The Globe to-day publishes the confession of Samuel F. Besse, made before the hanging of Besse in Plymouth on March 10 last for the murder of Richard N. Lawton, the Cape Cod egg peddler. Besse acknowledges his participation in the crime, acknowledges his participation in the crime, but alleges that "Ed" Gurney shot Lawton and that he (Besse) merely assisted in disposing of the body. He also says his father, Chas. Besse, helped to load the body into the wagon. Besse says that he and Gurney, while walking on the road, met Lawton; Gurney charged Lawton with having belied him, whereupon Lawton descended from his wagon and struck Gurney with his whip. Gurney attempted to strike Lawton with his gun, but Besse interfered and begged the men to desist. Lawton then recintered his wagon, and was picking up the reins when Gurney fired, killing Lawton instantly. Besse urged Gurney to inform the authorities and plead that he shot in solf-defence, but Gurney was afraid to do so. They hid the body in a swamp near by and the horse and wagon in a byway. They then separated. Besse, after buying boots, stockings, and other articles, went home, where Gurney afterward came and had supper with him and his father. The three men drank considerable whiskey. The next morning Charles Besse and Gurney put the body into the wagon, and Samuel Besse and Gurney started to drive to New Bedford, intending to throw the body into the wagon at Mary's Fond went home. Besse abandoned the team soon afterward.

A copy of this confession was shown to Gurney to-day. He denied all knowledge of the murder, and described his movements on the day it occurred. Charles Besse also denied the statements charging him with a knowledge of the deed or the disposal of the body. but alleges that "Ed" Gurney shot Lawton

-The fortune of Lord Iddesleigh amounted -"Ruddygore" has taken the British heart more than the "Mikado."

-Ceylon is the only English colony that miributes anything to the imperial navy.
—Vincent de Baurnfeld, an officer under ossuth in 1848, died on Friday last in Bolla, Mo., aged

-Saint Säens's new opers, "Proserpine," recently given in Paria is pronounced a success. It is extremely melodious and skilfully orchestrated. —The admirers of Whistler maintain that his greatest work is a portrait of Adonis Dixey, painted while the latter was in London last year. It is not quite

-The new narrow gauge incline railroad up Lookout Mountain, just completed, has cost about \$200,000. It runs from the foot of the mountain to the anot where Gen. Joe Hooker planted his flag

-Edward Scruggs of Nashville, Tenn., is totally blind, and goes about led by a negro boy. Yet he transacts business better than most men, and in the past year has made \$100,000 by real estate speculation. -Two thousand one hundred and twentyeight feet per second was the initial velocity of the 1.800

pound projectile fired twice with 1,000 pounds of powder from the new 100-ton gun intended for the British ship Ben Bow. The gun survived. -The tenants of Garrynicken made a great bonfire in honor of Lady Arthur Butler, formerly Miss Stager of St. Louis, saying: "Irish ladies are highly es-teemed in America, and is it not our duty to welcome Lord Arthur's fair bride from the land of the West when

opportunity offers !" -G. T. Nelson of Chester, Ill., owns a Scotch terrier which has for several years been addicted to the use of mail beverages. Whenever he gets a chance he visits the slop trough under the beer faucet in the city saloons, laps the beer with evident satisfaction until drunk, and then goes staggering off as silly as any sot.

-Forty years ago an old lady in Baldwin, Fla., about to die, made her children promise not to bury her body. She threatened to haunt them if they did, and so when she was dead they placed the body in a stout coffin of Florida pine, placed it on the surface of the ground in the graveyard, and built a strong log per around it. The log bouse is in good condition now, and

so is the coffin within it. -The boring of an artesian well at Galveston shows on what peculiar foundations the city rests. In the first place, it stands on a narrow sand spit between Galveston Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. After going through 32 feet of quicksand the drill passed through blue clay, 17 feet; coarse sand, 26; white clay, 107; sea mud, 57; olive clay, 116; sea mud, 130; blue clay, 26;

sea mud. 11; blue clay, 147; total, 658 feet. At a dept of 500 feet several palmetto logs were passed through. -Emanuel Rosenbarger, an aged farmer of Harrison county, Ind., recently died after a life of unusual suffering. At 20 he became almost totally deaf; a few years later his right arm was caught in some machinery and torn off; seventeen years ago a cancer attacked his face, and gradually destroyed it, so that for the last three years he has been blind, and the only ature resembling a human face was the chin. Then became speechiess. During all these misfortunes he

never complained. -A Chattanooga negro who has long owned a desirable lot in that city recently sold it for \$10,000 and received a check for the amount. This he went to get cashed. The paying teller asked him how much he wanted in cash. "All de papah calls fur," he said. Thereupon the teller began counting out packages of bills, and when a big pile was placed before the negro he looked at them in amazement and said: "I'se jist parlyzed, boes. Gimme \$1.50 an' you kin keep de res' till I call fur it."

-A correspondent who attended an experience meeting in a colored church in Virginia says that a new convert arose to tell his experience. He told the brethren and sisters all the sine of his life, and more, too, brethren and susters an tas sails of the irre, and more, too, with all their signravations. He confessed to every crime known to the statutes and every sin known to the decalogue. When he passed for breath, geaping at his own wickedness, a brother in the gallery shouted solemnly: "Put out dat lamp!" "Why for?" asked the pastor. "Cox," said the solemn brother, "de viles' signer done return."

-The extraordinary mortality in the family of the Baron Duradd excited the suspicions of the French Customs police after that gentleman had crossed the Belgian boundary four times in as many months, travel-ling each time with a hermetically sealed coffin, and bathed in tears over the demise of some near relative. The last time they opened the coffin against his tearful remonstrances, and found in it, instead of a corpse, a mass of fine cigars and expensive smoking tobacco, upon which no duty had been paid. The baron mourns now in the laid at Lille.

n the jail at Lille. —A remarkable five months' old negro baby is being exhibited by its parents in st. Louis. They are very black, but the child is parti colored. The fest and ankles are of a dark coppercolor; the remainder of the lower limbs are as white as the skin of any child born of white parents. Around the upper part of the abdomen is a peculiarly shaped white belt, while all the rest of the body, as well as the face, is of the same color as the feet. In the centre of the forehead, and extending a little way on the scalp, is a white mark resembling an inverted "L." At the upper end of the "L" is a portion of the head covered with hair very much in texture and color like very fine wool. The rest of the head has for its covering the ordinary black woel of the negro. The child is perfectly formed, healthy and active, and in its features shows its African blood. The father explains the markings of the child as follows: "Well, de brown stockin's is de brase on de Lawd's feet; de white lags is de marble pillabs; de belt means de girdin' up de loins, and de white har the archite word or the particulars." -A remarkable five months' old negro

le marble pillahs: de belt means de girdin' and de white har is de white wool on de Lawd's beed."